

New records of nudibranchs and a cephalaspid from Kuwait, northwestern Arabian Gulf (Mollusca, Heterobranchia)

Manickam Nithyanandan¹, Manal Al-Kandari¹, Gopikrishna Mantha¹

¹ *Ecosystem Based Management of Marine Resources, Environment and Life Sciences Research Center, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, P.O. Box. 1638, Salmiya 22017, Kuwait*

Corresponding author: Manickam Nithyanandan (nandan.ocean@gmail.com)

Academic editor: Nathalie Yonow | Received 21 March 2021 | Accepted 24 June 2021 | Published 13 July 2021

<http://zoobank.org/84376509-9450-4B55-AFAB-D7414079B51D>

Citation: Nithyanandan M, Al-Kandari M, Mantha G (2021) New records of nudibranchs and a cephalaspid from Kuwait, northwestern Arabian Gulf (Mollusca, Heterobranchia). ZooKeys 1048: 91–107. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1048.66250>

Abstract

In this study five new records and two probably undescribed species of heterobranch sea slugs placed in four genera, three families, and two orders are reported from Kuwait, northwestern Arabian / Persian Gulf with details and photographs. The present study increases the heterobranch diversity in Kuwaiti waters from 35 to 40 species. The range of habitats in Kuwait provides a vital opportunity for further investigation to understand the actual faunal diversity.

Keywords

Nudibranchs, diving, intertidal, Kuwait, Arabian Gulf

Introduction

Heterobranch sea slugs are one of the most colourful marine invertebrates, usually devoid of shells but in a few species, it is found externally and internally (e.g., Cephalaspi-dea, Aplysiida, Pleurobranchida), occurring in reefs, rocky habitats, and soft substrata

(Yonow 2008; Mehrotra et al. 2021). The Arabian / Persian Gulf (APG) is a shallow marginal sea with a very wide range of temperature (10–48 °C) and salinity (42–65‰) and also highly impacted by anthropogenic activities (Sheppard et al. 2010). Kuwait lies in the northwestern APG, receiving freshwater input from Shatt-Al-Arab in Iraq, and has diverse habitats such as mud flats, sandy beaches, rocky shores, salt marshes, seagrass meadows, and coral reefs (Al-Yamani et al. 2004). The marine biodiversity of these productive habitats is unique and adapted to live in these extreme environmental conditions (salinity > 41 ppt and sea water temperature, 14 to > 30 °C) which falls beyond the physiological threshold for many organisms found elsewhere (Edmonds et al. 2021). Anthropogenic activities such as coastal development, pollution, etc. has immense impact on the fauna and flora in this marginal environment (Sheppard et al. 2010; Burt 2014).

The heterobranch fauna of APG are rather poorly documented with sporadic reports from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Iran (Glazer et al. 1984; Jones 1986; Gosliner and Behrens 2004; Al-Yamani et al. 2012; Nithyanandan 2012; Yonow 2012; Gosliner et al. 2015; Rezai et al. 2016; Al-Kandari et al. 2020; Amini-Yekta and Dekker 2021). In Kuwaiti waters to date, 35 species of heterobranchs were recorded belonging to eighteen families and two orders (Al-Yamani et al. 2012; Nithyanandan 2012). In the present study new records of heterobranchs are documented from an offshore island and artificial marine habitats in Kuwaiti waters during the years 2012–2014.

Materials and methods

The Sabah Al-Ahmad Sea City (**SAASC**) is the largest coastal township development in Kuwait (Jones and Nithyanandan 2012a) covering an area up to 70 km², with a network of artificial lagoons and habitats ranging from intertidal to subtidal zone (ca. 10 m depth). Heterobranchs were recorded from various artificial marine habitats (rock culverts, bridge piers, etc.) of SAASC (Fig. 1) by SCUBA diving while conducting routine underwater surveys for benthic monitoring during the years 2012–2014. Heterobranchs were photographed at 3–5 m depth using a digital camera (Panasonic LUMIX DMC-TZ7) with a waterproof casing. Due to the low density of animals observed, no attempts were made to collect reference specimens. No live measurements of the individuals were carried out. One individual was photographed from the rocky intertidal habitats of Failaka island during an extensive intertidal benthic survey in the winter of 2014. All morphological features described in this study are based on detailed examination of numerous photographs using Adobe Photoshop CS6. The classification adopted in this study is based on Bouchet et al. (2017) and, for nomenclature, the World Registry of Marine Species (WoRMS 2021) was followed. Identification of recorded individuals were based on Yonow (2008), Gosliner et al. (2015), and recent literature listed in WoRMS (2021).

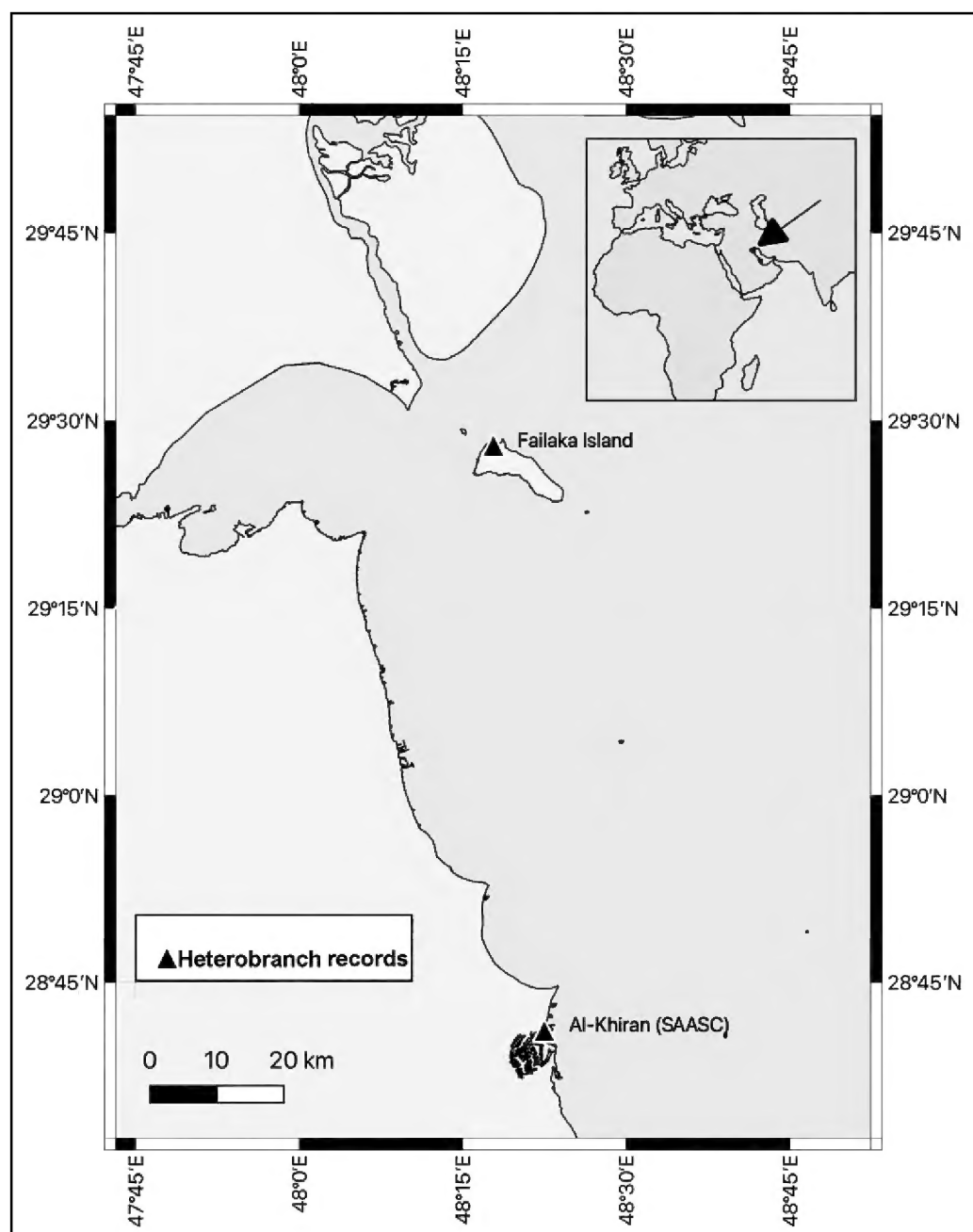


Figure 1. Map showing heterobranch record sites in Kuwait.

Taxonomic account

Clade TECTIPLEURA Schrödl, Jörger, Klussmann-Kolb & Wilson, 2011

Super Order EUOPISTHOBRANCHIA Jörger, Stöger, Kano, Fukuda, Knebelberger & Schrödl, 2010

Order CEPHALASPIDEA P. Fischer, 1883

Family AGLAJIDAE Pilsbry, 1895 (1847)

Genus *Chelidonura* A. Adams, 1850

Chelidonura livida Yonow, 1994

Figure 2

Aglaja cyanea (nigra): Engel and van Eeken 1962 (part): 17, E55/342 (Red Sea).

Chelidonura africana: Yonow 1990: 289, pl. 4 (Red Sea; misidentification).

Chelidonura livida Yonow, 1994a: 141–147, Fig. 1 (Eilat, Red Sea): Yonow 2008: 78–79, includes five figures (Gulf of Eilat, Red Sea).

Photographic record. SAASC Al-Khiran, 13 June 2012, one individual photographed at 3 m depth in sandy substrate, R. Dinesh Kumar.

Description. The individual has a black body colour, prominent electric blue spots scattered over the dorsum, head, and parapodia (Fig. 2). White flecks interspersed with electric blue spots are found on the head and along the edges of the parapodia. The caudal flaps are unequal with the left longer than the right, and with an electric blue spot at the base of the left caudal flap (see Fig. 2). The blue spots on the anterior portion of the propodium form a coalescent line which is partly visible in this individual (Fig. 2).

Distribution. Israel (Yonow 1994a, 2008), Abu Dhabi (Hardy 2001), Mayotte Island (http://seaslugs.free.fr/nudibranche/a_cheli_livida.htm), Tanzania and Mozambique (Gosliner et al. 2008; Tibiriçá and Malaquias 2017), and Kuwait (this study).

Remarks. Yonow (1994a) described *Ch. livida* from Eilat, Israel, in the north-eastern Red Sea. In *Ch. livida*, both sides of the mouth bear whitish or yellowish sensory bristles which is visible in the frontal view or if viewed from above (Yonow 1994a); however, it is not clearly visible in the photograph of the individual presented in this study due to the angle at which it was photographed (Fig. 2). The head shield has two short processes on its lateral side, which is bit longer in the left compared to the right side and tubular when the animal is in relaxed state (Yonow 1994a). This was clearly observed in the individual recorded in this study (Fig. 2). The individual recorded from Mozambique (Tibiriçá and Malaquias 2017: fig. 2f) has prominent electric blue rings that are scattered over the dorsum and parapodial margin. The caudal flaps are rather thin, the right one short and the left one elongated with a prominent electric blue spot. However, the individual observed in this study has short and thick caudal flap with a thin, pointed tip and a blue spot at its base (Fig. 2). The species possesses a highly reduced internal shell. This is a new record to both Kuwait and the APG, this record denoting a range extension into the northern APG from its type locality in the Red Sea.



Figure 2. *Chelidonura livida* Yonow, 1994. Photograph R. Dinesh Kumar.

Clade Nudipleura Wägele & Willan, 2000

Order Nudibranchia Cuvier, 1817

Family Chromodorididae Bergh, 1891

Genus *Goniobranchus* Pease, 1866

Goniobranchus bombayanus (Winckworth, 1946)

Figure 3

Glossodoris bombayana Winckworth, 1946: 155–156, fig. 1 (Bombay, India).

Goniobranchus naiki Valdés, Mollo & Ortea, 1999: 468–471, fig. 1 (Mandapam, southern India); Gosliner et al. 2015: 228, one figure.

Photographic record. SAASC, Al-Khiran, 23 March 2013, one individual photographed at 5 m depth on a concrete wall adjacent to tidal gates, Don Christopher Pereira.

Description. The individual photographed has a translucent white body with conspicuous deep purple spots scattered over the dorsum (Fig. 3). The foot is covered by the dorsum. On the mantle margin, yellow spots are arranged in a row merging with the purple spots. These yellow spots appear as a tubercle projecting from the centre of few purple spot on the dorsum and are confluent with purple spots in the margin. Rhinophores and gills bear rows of faint opaque white spots.

Distribution. Known only from Mandapam, southern India (Valdés et al. 1999), Mumbai and Gulf of Kutch, northwestern India (Winckworth 1946; Apte and Desai 2017), and Kuwait (this study).



Figure 3. *Goniobranchus bombayanus* (Winckworth, 1946) (arrow indicates the white foot with no spots or markings). Photograph Don Christopher Pereira.

Remarks. Johnson and Gosliner (2012), in considering the monophyletic nature of the genus *Chromodoris*, suggested a revision in the classification by moving some Indo-Pacific chromodorids to the genus *Goniobranchus*. According to WoRMS (2021) *Goniobranchus naiki* Valdez, Mollo & Ortea, 1999 from Mandapam, southern India is a junior synonym of *G. bombayanus* (Winckworth, 1946). In *G. naiki*, Valdés et al. (1999) and Gosliner et al. (2015) indicated the occurrence of translucent white spots on the dorsum; in the individual recorded during this study only faint opaque spots were observed (Fig. 3). In *G. bombayanus* the posterior portion of the foot extends beyond the mantle as a white tail with no dark spots (Winckworth 1946), which is also visible in the photographed individual (Fig. 3, arrowed). A new record to Kuwait and the APG.

Goniobranchus sp. 1

Figure 4

Photographic record. SAASC, Al-Khiran, 23 March 2013, one individual photographed at 3.5 m depth on a rock culvert, R. Dinesh Kumar.

Description. The individual has a white body with dark purple spots scattered over the dorsum and mantle margin (Fig. 4). A row of orange-yellow mantle glands covers the mantle margin. Rhinophores have a white base and bright orange lamellae gradually extending from the anterior surface up to 1/4 of the dorsal side, and the gills are white with a bright orange midrib.

Distribution. Kuwait (this study) and Abu Dhabi, UAE Coast (http://medslugs.de/E/Ind-NW/Goniobranchus_sp_10/Goniobranchus_sp_10_01.htm)

Remarks. Very similar to *G. kitae* (Gosliner 1994; see below) and *G. tumuliferus* (Collingwood, 1881) (see Gosliner et al. 2015 and Mehrotra et al. 2021). However, the individual observed in this study differs from both *G. kitae* and *G. tumuliferus*



Figure 4. *Goniobranchus* sp. 1. Photograph R. Dinesh Kumar.

by having orange rhinophores with a white base, an orange midrib in the gills, purple spots on the elongated foot, and yellow at the tip of the elongated foot (Fig. 4). Probably an undescribed species.

Goniobranchus sp. 2

Figure 5

Photographic record. Failaka Island, 22 December 2014, one individual found in rocks in sandy mud intertidal areas at the lowest tide mark, Dr. Valeriy Skryabin.

Description. The individual has a white translucent body with dark red / purple spots scattered over the dorsum; a few of the dark red / purple spots have a tubercle-like projection in the middle giving a conical impression (Fig. 5, arrowed). A scattered row of spots extends around the margin of the mantle and the foot. Rhinophores are translucent with white lamellae. Gills are also translucent with a white midrib. The edge of the mantle has a submarginal bright yellow band and an interior ring of opaque white glands.

Distribution. Kuwait (this study).

Remarks. The individual recorded has a submarginal ring of translucent white glands just inside the prominent bright orange band similar to *G. tumuliferus* (Collingwood, 1881; see also Gosliner et al. 2015: 229). However, in *G. tumuliferus* the rhinophores and tentacles have opaque white tips (Gosliner et al. 2015; Mehrotra et al. 2021), which was not observed in the individual recorded during this study. The translucent white glands with dark red / purple spots interrupting the bright orange band is a character combination of what has been observed in *Goniobranchus kitae* Gosliner, 1994 from Madagascar and *G. bimaensis* (Bergh, 1905) from the Indo-West Pacific. Probably an undescribed species.

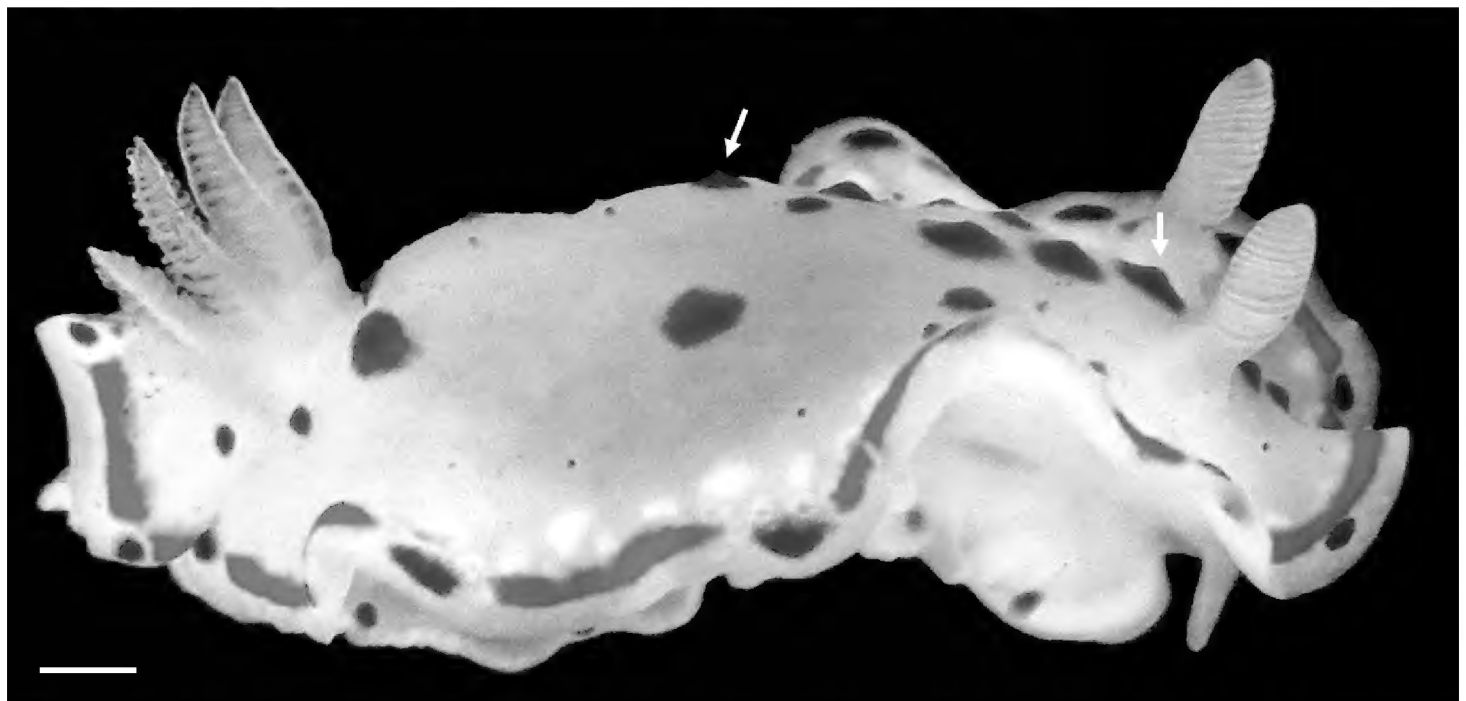


Figure 5. *Goniobranchus* sp. 2 (arrows indicate tubercle-like projections in the dark red/purple spots which give the impression of a conical projection). Photograph Dr. Valeriy Skryabin. Scale bar: 1 mm.

Genus *Hypselodoris* Stimpson, 1855***Hypselodoris infucata* (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1830)**

Figure 6A, B

Doris infucata Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828–1830: tab X, 34, fig. 3 (northern African Red Sea).

Photographic record. SAASC, Al Khiran, 2 July 2013, two individuals photographed at 3 m depth on a rock culvert, R. Dinesh Kumar.

Description. The two individuals in the photographs have a slender white body with blue, yellow, and black spots scattered all over. At the mantle margin, triangular dark blue-green and pale blue patches alternate (Fig. 6A), and bright yellow spots are

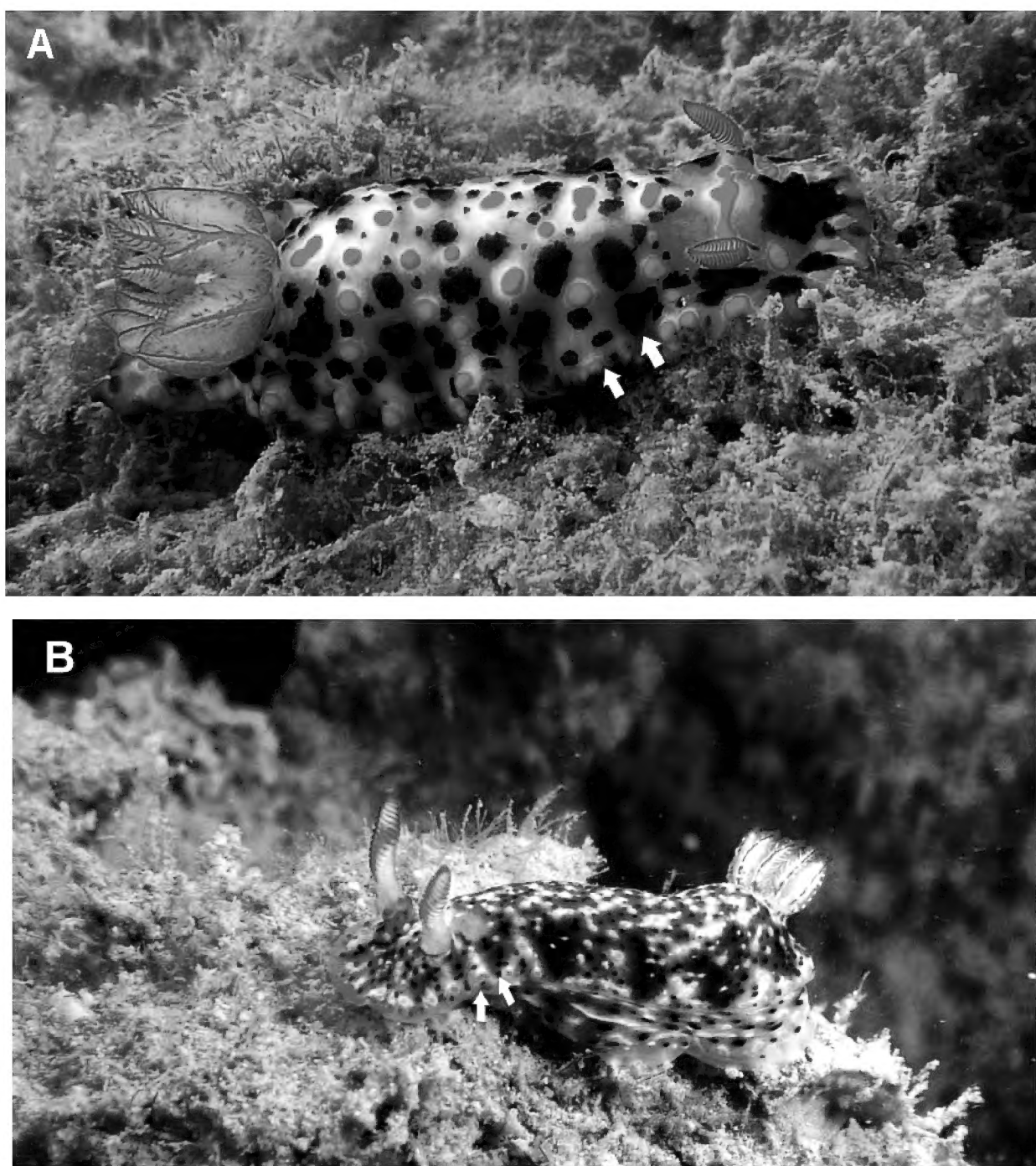


Figure 6. **A** *Hypselodoris infucata* (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1830) **B** colour morph. Arrows indicate alternate dark blue-green and pale blue triangles, a diagnostic feature of this species. Photograph R. Diniesh Kumar.

scattered on both the dorsum and foot. The rhinophores are bright orange-red and the core is white. The oral tentacles are bright orange-red at the midrib and tip (Fig. 6A). A row of prominent dark blue blotches occurs on the either side at the edge of dorsum.

Distribution. Indo-West Pacific species and a Lessepsian migrant (Rudman 1977; Yonow 2008), Oman, South Africa, Philippines, Australia (Debelius 1996), Madagascar, Bali, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Hawaii (Johnson and Valdés 2001; Gosliner et al. 2008), Gulf of Kutch and Lakshadweep, India (Apte 2009; Apte et al. 2010), Larak and Lavan islands, Iran (Rezai et al. 2016), Mozambique (Tibiriçá et al. 2017), Pakistan (Gul, 2019), Thailand (Mehrotra et al. 2021), and Kuwait (this study).

Remarks. This species exhibits a high degree of variability in colour pattern and the bright yellow spots observed in the individual during the present study was similar to a specimen recorded from Eilat, northern Red Sea (Ben Tov 2003). A second colour morph (Fig. 6B) was also recorded with triangular blue grey patches on the either side of the dorsum as illustrated in Yonow (2008). *Hypselodoris infucata* can be easily confused with *H. kanga* Rudman, 1977 due to morphological similarities (Rudman 2007; Mehrotra et al. 2021). In *H. infucata* the gills are rather simple with a bright red line on the outer and inner edges, whereas in *H. kanga*, they are triangular with three lines and, distinctively, with white or yellow spots in-between (Rudman 2007). Bluish purple lines usually occur in the dorsum of *H. kanga* (Mehrotra et al. 2021); however, individuals observed in this study only have dark blue or black spots. *Hypselodoris infucata* differs externally from another congener, *H. roo* Gosliner & Johnson in Epstein et al. 2018, in not having a white spot at the base of the rhinophores on the posterior side and a broad posterior portion of the notum (Epstein et al. 2018). A new record to Kuwait.

Hypselodoris sp.

Figure 7

Photographic record. SAASC, Al-Khiran, 23 March 2013, one individual on an unidentified sponge photographed at 3.5 m depth, R. Dinesh Kumar.

Description. The individual photographed has a bluish grey body with yellow and black spots. The margin of the mantle is thin; yellow and black spots extend onto the foot. A prominent row of black blotches is present on the either side of the dorsum. Rhinophores are tipped red-orange, with a translucent white base (Fig. 7). Gills are orange-red at the tips and the midribs are interrupted with white bands. A circular row of blue spots extends onto the base of the slightly elevated gill pocket.

Distribution. Kuwait (this study).

Remarks. The individual in this study has similarities in colour pattern with two recently described species, *H. confetti* (Johnson & Gosliner in Epstein et al. 2018) and *H. roo*. In *H. confetti*, the gills have purple lines and red-orange tips and in *H. roo* the gills are bright orange-red at tips with two red lines on the exterior side and



Figure 7. *Hypselodoris* sp. on an unidentified sponge. Photograph R. Dinesh Kumar.

one on the interior. However, the individual in this study has gills with orange-red midribs and tips (Fig. 7). The bases of the rhinophores are purple in *H. confetti* and red in *H. roo* with a prominent opaque white spot on the posterior side (Epstein et al. 2018), which is clearly absent in the individual recorded in this study as it only has orange-red tipped rhinophores with white bases (Fig. 7). In *H. roo*, the posterior portion of the notum has a tapering shape, which was also observed in this individual (Fig. 7). A new record to Kuwait and the APG.

Family Facelinidae Bergh, 1889

Genus *Caloria* Trinchese, 1888

Caloria indica (Bergh, 1896)

Figure 8

Learchis indica Bergh, 1896: 385–394, figs 1–4 (Ambon, Indonesia).

Photographic record. SAASC, Al-Khiran, 18 November 2014, one individual on sand and rock mixed substratum photographed at 3.5 m depth, Don Christopher Pereira.

Description. The body is slender, translucent white, with a marking of white lines on the dorsum up to the rhinophores. Orange markings are prominent on the anterior part in front of the cerata and along the sides between the cerata. The rhinophores are smooth, white in colour, orange at the base with a prominent orange band at the middle. The oral tentacles also appear white, long, and slender, with basal orange markings. The cerata are fusiform with white, brown, and blue bands and a translucent white tip. The tail is white, long, and pointed.

Distribution. Indo-West and Central Pacific, Hawaii, Japan, Australia, Indonesia, India, South Africa, Tanzania (Gosliner 1987; Yonow 2008; Gosliner et al. 2015),



Figure 8. *Caloria indica* (Bergh, 1896). Photograph Don Christopher Pereira.

India (Sreeraj et al. 2012), Maldives (Yonow 1994b), Thailand (Mehrotra et al. 2021), Myanmar (Sanpanich and Duangdee 2019), Papua and New Guinea (Baine and Harasti 2007), Christmas Island, Fiji, New Caledonia, Oman, Seychelles, and Solomon Islands (Gosliner et al. 2008), and now Kuwait (this study).

Remarks. Inhabits coral reef areas (Mehrotra et al. 2021). Feeds on hydroids (Yonow 2008; Gosliner et al. 2015). A new record to Kuwait and the APG.

Discussion

Kuwait's rich and unique marine biodiversity is poorly documented and more coordinated biodiversity assessments for sustainable management are essential (e.g., Edmonds et al. 2021). The offshore and inshore coral reef habitats are important for several invertebrate and vertebrate species (Papathanasopoulou and Zogaris 2015). Post-gulf war economic development of Kuwait has led to innovative coastal development projects (e.g., Sabah Al Ahmad Sea City) which has increased the extent of both the shoreline and coastal habitats, enhancing marine biodiversity and fisheries (Jones and Nithyanandan 2012b; Nithyanandan 2012; Myers and Nithyanandan 2016; Nithyanandan et al. 2016).

In this study five new records of heterobranch sea slugs to Kuwait and the APG and two potentially new species are reported. Furthermore, this study increases the total number of heterobranch fauna of Kuwait to 40 species, which is 28% of the number reported from both the APG and Gulf of Oman (Amini-Yekta and Dekker 2021).

The occurrence of diverse habitats such as sand, mud flats, rocks, coral reefs, sea-grass beds, etc. provides many more opportunities to examine and expand knowledge of the heterobranch diversity in Kuwaiti waters. Harsh environmental conditions in the APG waters of Kuwait potentially governs the impoverished biodiversity of marine biota. Extensive coastal development in the Arabian Peninsula with wide range of artificial marine substrates such as breakwaters, jetties etc. serves as viable benthic habitats attracting colonisation of marine biota (Burt and Bartholomew 2019). In Kuwait, availability of a wide range of benthic substrates both in natural habitats (Al-Kandari et al. 2020) and massive coastal development such as SAASC (Jones and Nithyanandan 2012a) serve as important areas for nudibranch diversity. The colonisation of benthic invertebrates such as sponges, hydroids, etc. in SAASC (Jones and Nithyanandan 2012a; Nithyanandan 2012), which are key prey items for sea slugs (McDonald and Nybakken 1997), could potentially attract them to these artificial habitats. A recent intensive study on sea slug diversity from Thailand indicates the importance of understanding habitat diversity (both natural and artificial) and ecology which drives the functional diversity (Mehrotra et al. 2021).

Historically in Kuwaiti waters efforts were only laid to understand the diversity of heterobranchs (Glazer et al. 1984; Jones 1986; Al-Yamani et al. 2012; Nithyanandan 2012). Thus, a huge knowledge gap exists in understanding habitat diversity, food preferences, predator-prey interactions, and animal associations in heterobranchs from this marginal environment, which are key factors in driving its diversity and ecology. In the near future, intensive surveys and collecting efforts should incorporate these objectives which could not only help in documenting the diversity of heterobranchs in Kuwait and in the rest of the Arabian / Persian Gulf but also their valuable ecological functions.

Acknowledgements

MN is thankful to La Ala Al Kuwait Real Estate Co. K.S.C. for the diving and logistic facilities provided during the field work in Sabah Al Ahmad Sea City, Al-Khiran, Kuwait, and to the divers Dinesh Kumar Raja and Don Christopher Pereira for their underwater photographs of heterobranchs. Our sincere thanks to Dr. Nathalie Yonow, University of Swansea, UK, for confirming the identification of heterobranchs reported in this study and her valuable comments. MAK is grateful to Kuwait Petroleum Company (KPC) and Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research for their financial assistance through a project (FM075C) to conduct the intertidal surveys in Failaka Island, where *Goniobranchus* sp. 2 was recorded. We also extend our thanks to Mr. Yusuf Bohadi, Kuwait University, for his assistance in preparing the map (Fig. 1), Dr. Valeriy Skryabin for his assistance in photography, and Dr. Ravinesh, Department of Aquatic Biology, University of Kerala, India, for providing relevant literature. We are grateful to the referees for insightful comments.

References

- Adams A (1850) Monograph of the family Bullidae. In: Sowerby II GB (Ed.) *Thesaurus Conchylorum*, vol. 2. Privately published, London, 553–608. [pls 119–125]
- Al-Kandari M, Oliver PG, Chen W, Skryabin V, Raghu M, Yousif A, Al-Jazzaf S, Taqi A, Al Hamad A (2020) Diversity and distribution of the intertidal Mollusca of the state of Kuwait, Arabian Gulf. *Regional Studies in Marine Science* 33: e100905. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2019.100905>
- Al-Yamani FY, Bishop J, Ramadhan E, Al-Husaini M, Al-Ghadban AN (2004) *Oceanographic Atlas of Kuwait's Waters*. Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, 203 pp.
- Al-Yamani FY, Skryabin V, Botlachova N, Revkov N, Makarov M, Grinstov V, Kolesnikova E (2012) *Illustrated atlas on the zoobenthos of Kuwait*. Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, 383 pp.
- Amini-Yekta F, Dekker H (2021). An updated checklist of marine gastropods of Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. *Zootaxa* 4957: 1–071. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4957.1.1>
- Apte D (2009) Opisthobranch fauna of Lakshadweep islands, India with 52 new records to Lakshadweep and 40 new records to India: Part 1. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 106: 162–175.
- Apte D, Bhawe V, Parasharya D (2010) An annotated and illustrated checklist of the Opisthobranch fauna of Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat, India with 21 new records for Gujarat and 13 new records for India: part 1. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 107: 14–23.
- Apte D, Desai D (2017) *Field guide to the sea slugs of India*. Bombay Natural History Society, 456 pp.
- Baine M, Harasti D (2007) *The marine life of Bootless Bay, Papua New Guinea*. Motupore Island Research Centre (MIRC), School of Natural and Physical Sciences, University of Papua New Guinea, 146 pp.
- Ben Tov I (2003) [Mar 26] *Hypselodoris infucata* from the Red Sea. *Sea Slug Forum*. Australian Museum, Sydney. <http://www.seaslugforum.net/find/9458> [Accessed on 10.06.2021]
- Bergh R (1889) *Malacologische Untersuchungen*. Theil 3, Heft 16. In: Semper C (Ed.) *Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen*. Kreidel, Wiesbaden, 815–872. [pls 82–84]
- Bergh R (1891) [October] Die cryptobranchiaten Doridien. *Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abtheilung für Systematik, Geographie und Biologie der Thiere* 6: 103–144.
- Bergh LSR (1896) *Eolidiens d'Amboine*. *Revue Suisse de Zoologie* 4: 385–394. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.35506>
- Bergh LSR (1905) Die Opisthobranchiata der Siboga-expedition. *Siboga-Expeditie* 50: 1–248. [pls 1–20]
- Bouchet P, Rocroi JP, Hausdorf B, Kaim, A, Kano Y, Nützel A, Parkhaev P, Schrödl M, Strong EE (2017) Revised Classification, Nomenclator and Typification of Gastropod and Monoplacophoran Families. *Malacologia* 61: 1–526. <https://doi.org/10.4002/040.061.0201>
- Burt JA (2014) The environmental costs of coastal urbanization in the Arabian Gulf. *City* 18: 760–770. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13604813.2014.962889>

- Burt JA, Bartholomew A (2019) Towards more sustainable coastal development in the Arabian gulf: Opportunities for ecological engineering in an urbanized seascape. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 142: 93–102. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2019.03.024>
- Collingwood C (1881) On some new species of nudibranchiate Mollusca from the eastern seas. *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, series 2*, 2: 123–140. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1881.tb00300.x>
- Cuvier G (1817) *Le règne animal distribué d'après son organisation, tome 2 contenant les reptiles, les poissons, les mollusques, les annélides*. Deterville, Paris, [xviii +] 532 pp.
- Debelius H (1996) *Nudibranchs and sea snails: Indo-Pacific field guide*. IKAN-Unterwasserarchiv, Frankfurt, 321 pp.
- Edmonds NJ, Al-Zaidan AS, Al-Sabah AA, Le Quesne WFJ, Devlin MJ, PI Davison, Lyons BP (2021) Kuwait's marine biodiversity: Qualitative assessment of indicator habitats and species. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 163: e111915. [15 pp.] <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2020.111915>
- Engel E, van Eeken CJ (1962) Red sea Opisthobranchia from the coast of Israel and Sinai. *Bulletin of Sea Fisheries Research Station, Israel* 30: 15–34.
- Epstein HE, Hallas JM, Johnson RF, Lopez A, Gosliner TM (2018) Reading between the lines: revealing cryptic species diversity and colour patterns in *Hypselodoris* nudibranchs (Mollusca: Heterobranchia: Chromodorididae). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 48: 1–74. <https://doi.org/10.1093/zoolinnean/zly048>
- Fischer P (1883) *Manuel de conchyliologie et de paléontologie conchyliologique*. Savy, Paris, 417–608.
- Glazer B, Glazer DT, Smythe KR (1984) The marine Mollusca of Kuwait, Arabian Gulf. *Journal of Conchology* 31: 311–330.
- Gosliner TM (1987) *Nudibranchs of southern Africa: a guide to opisthobranch molluscs of southern Africa*. Sea Challengers, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, 136 pp.
- Gosliner TM (1994) New species of *Chromodoris* and *Noumea* (Nudibranchia: Chromodorididae) from the western Indian Ocean and southern Africa. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* 48: 239–252.
- Gosliner TM, Behrens DW (2004) Two new species of dorid nudibranchs (Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia) from the Indian Ocean. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* 55: 1–10.
- Gosliner TM, Behrens DW, Valdés A (2008) *Indo-Pacific Nudibranchs and Sea Slugs. A field guide to the world's most diverse fauna*. Sea Challengers Natural History Books and the California Academy of Sciences, California, 426 pp.
- Gosliner TM, Valdés A, Behrens DW (2015) *Nudibranch and sea slug identification, Indo-Pacific*. New World Publications, Inc. Jacksonville, Florida, 408 pp.
- Gul S (2019) New records of nudibranchs (Gastropoda: Heterobranchia) from the coast of Pakistan (Northern Arabian Sea). *The Festivus* 51: 114–124.
- Hardy P (2001) (May 15) *Chelidonura livida* from United Arab Emirates. Sea Slug Forum, Australian Museum, Sydney. <http://www.seaslugforum.net/find/4261> [Accessed on 10.06.2021]
- Sea Slugs [Sea Slugs of the Mediterranean Sea and elsewhere] (2017) *Goniobranchus* sp. 10 Genus: Pease, 1866. [Photo & copyright by Stewart Clarke] http://medslugs.de/E/Ind-NW/Goniobranchus_sp_10/Goniobranchus_sp_10_01.htm

- South-west Indian Ocean Seaslug site (2008) *Chelidonura livida* Yonow, 1994 [Photo Sylvain Le Bris]. http://seaslugs.free.fr/nudibranche/a_cheli_livida.htm
- Jones DA (1986) A field guide to the sea shores of Kuwait and the Arabian Gulf, University of Kuwait. Blandford Press, Dorset, 192 pp.
- Jones DA, Nithyanandan M (2012a) Recruitment of marine biota onto hard and soft artificially created subtidal habitats in Sabah Al-Ahmad Sea City, Kuwait. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 72: 351–356. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2012.11.001>
- Jones DA, Nithyanandan M (2012b) Taxonomy and distribution of the genus *Eurydice* Leach, 1815 (Crustacea, Isopoda, Cirolanidae) from the Arabian region, including three new species. *Zootaxa* 3314: 43–57. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3314.1.4>
- Johnson RF, Gosliner T (2012) Traditional Taxonomic Groupings Mask Evolutionary History: A Molecular Phylogeny and New Classification of the Chromodorid Nudibranchs. *PLoS ONE* 7: e33479. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0033479>
- Johnson RF, Valdés A (2001) The *Hypselodoris infucata*, *H. obscura* and *H. saintvincentius* species complex (Mollusca, Nudibranchia, Chromodorididae), with remarks on the genus *Brachychlanis* Ehrenberg, 1831. *Journal of Natural History* 35: 1371–1398. <https://doi.org/10.1080/002229301750384310>
- Jörger KM, Stöger I, Kano Y, Fukuda H, Knebelberger T, Schrödl M (2010) On the origin of Achochlidia and other enigmatic euthyneuran gastropods, with implications for the systematics of Heterobranchia. *BMC Ecology and Evolution* 10: e323. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2148-10-323>
- McDonald G, Nybakken JW (1997) List of the worldwide food habits of nudibranchs. *Veliger* 40(2): 1–426. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/0g75h1q3>
- Mehrotra R, Caballer Gutiérrez MA, Scott CM, Arnold S, Monchanin C, Viyakarn V, Chavanich C (2021) An updated inventory of sea slugs from Koh Tao, Thailand, with notes on their ecology and a dramatic biodiversity increase for Thai waters. *ZooKeys* 1042: 73–188. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1042.64474>
- Myers A, Nithyanandan M (2016) The Amphipoda of Sea City, Kuwait. *The Senticaudata* (Crustacea). *Zootaxa* 4072: 401–429. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4072.4.1>
- Nithyanandan M (2012) New and rare nudibranch records from Kuwait, Arabian Gulf (Mollusca: Opisthobranchia). *Marine Biodiversity Records* 5: e115. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1755267212000954>
- Nithyanandan M, Jones DA, Esseen M (2016) Fishery resources of Sabah Al-Ahmad Sea City waterways: A potential contributor for Kuwait's fisheries. *Aquatic Ecosystem Health & Management* 19: 452–460. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14634988.2016.1255104>
- Papathanasopoulou N, Zogaris S (2015) Coral reefs of Kuwait. *KUPEC, Biodiversity East, Cyprus*, 273 pp.
- Pease WH (1866) Remarks on Nudibranchiata inhabiting the Pacific islands, with descriptions of two new genera. *American Journal of Conchology* 2: 204–208.
- Pilsbry HA (1895–1896) Order Opisthobranchiata. In: Tyron GW, Pilsbry HA (Eds) *Manual of Conchology* 16: 1–1262. [54 pls]
- Rezai H, Sei Ali M, Parviz TK, Hamid Reza B, Keivan K (2016) Nudibranchs from the Northern Persian Gulf. *Journal of the Persian Gulf (Marine Science)* 23/24: 71–78.

- Rudman WB (1977) Chromodorid opisthobranch Mollusca from East Africa and the tropical West Pacific. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 61: 351–397. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1977.tb01033.x>
- Rudman WB (2007) Comment on color variations of *Hypselodoris infucata* from Tulamben by Mike Krampf, Sea Slug Forum, Australian Museum, Sydney. <http://www.seaslugforum.net/find/18901> [Accessed on 10.06.2021]
- Rüppell E, Leuckart FS (1828–1830) Mollusca [in] Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Afrika von Eduard Rüppell. 1. Abth. Zoologie. 5. Neue wirbellose Thiere des Rothen Meers. H.L. Brönnert, Frankfurt, 1–22, pls 1–12 [1828], 23–47 [1830].
- Sanpanich K, Duangdee T (2019) A survey of marine mollusc diversity in the Southern Mergui archipelago, Myanmar. *Phuket Marine Biological Center Research Bulletin* 75: 45–60.
- Schrödl J, Klussmann K, Wilson NG (2011) Bye-bye Opisthobranchia. A review on the contribution of Mesopsammic sea slugs to Euthyneuran systematics. *Thalassas, An International Journal of Marine Sciences* 27: 101–112.
- Sheppard C, Al-Husiani M, Al-Jamali F, Al-Yamani F, Baldwin R, Bishop J, Benzoni F, Duthieux E, Dulvy NK, Durvasula SR, Jones DA, Loughland R, Medio D, Nithyanandan M, Pilling GM, Pohkarpov I, Price ARG, Purkis S, Riegl B, Saburova M, Namin KS, Taylor O, Wilson S, Zainal K (2010) The Persian/Arabian Gulf: A young sea in decline. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 60: 13–38. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2009.10.017>
- Sreeraj CR, Chandrakasan S, Raghunathan C (2012) An annotated checklist of opisthobranch fauna (Gastropoda: Opisthobranchia) of the Nicobar Islands, India. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 4: 2499–2509. <https://doi.org/10.11609/JOTT.o2783.2499-509>
- Stimpson W (1855) Descriptions of some of the new marine Invertebrata from the Chinese and Japanese Seas. Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 22 pp. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.51444>
- Tibiriçá Y, Malaquias MAE (2017) The bubble snails (Gastropoda, Heterobranchia) of Mozambique: an overlooked biodiversity hotspot. *Marine Biodiversity* 47: 791–811 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12526-016-0500-7>
- Tibiriçá Y, Pola M, Cervera JL (2017) Astonishing diversity revealed: annotated and illustrated inventory of Nudipleura (Gastropoda: Heterobranchia) from Mozambique. *Zootaxa* 4359: 1–133. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4359.1.1>
- Trinchese S (1888) Descrizione del nuovo genere Caloria. *Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze dell'Istituto di Bologna* 9: 291–295.
- Valdés Á, Mollo E, Ortea J (1999) Two new species of *Chromodoris* (Mollusca, Nudibranchia, Chromodorididae) from southern India, with a redescription of *Chromodoris trimarginata* (Winckworth, 1946). *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* 51: 461–472.
- Wägele H, Willan RC (2000) Phylogeny of the Nudibranchia. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 130: 83–181. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.2000.tb02196.x>
- Winckworth R (1946) *Glossodoris* from Bombay. *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* 26: 155–160.
- WoRMS Editorial Board (2021) World Register of Marine Species. <https://www.marinespecies.org> [Accessed on 14.06.2021]

- Yonow N (1990) Red Sea Opisthobranchia 3: the orders Sacoglossa, Cephalaspidea and Nudi-branchia: Doridacea (Mollusca: Opisthobranchia). *Fauna of Saudi Arabia* 11: 286–299.
- Yonow N (1994a) A new species and a new record of *Chelidonura livida* from the Red Sea (Cephalaspidea: Aglajidae). *Journal of Conchology* 35: 14–147.
- Yonow N (1994b) Opisthobranchs from the Maldives Islands, including descriptions of seven new species (Mollusca: Gastropoda). *Revue française d'aquariologie* (1993) 20: 97–129.
- Yonow N (2008) *Sea Slugs of the Red Sea*. Pensoft Publications, Sofia/Moscow, 304 pp.
- Yonow N (2012) Opisthobranchs from the western Indian Ocean, with descriptions of two new species and ten new records (Mollusca, Gastropoda). *ZooKeys* 197: 1–129. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.197.1728>